

## THE SENTINEL.

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Friday, February 7, 1880.

"A tame reformer is nothing," says Henry George; and we do say any body to give a better definition of Grover Cleveland.

BABYLONIAN in France, monarchism in Spain and Portugal and the Democratic party in the United States are all on the decline. The cause of liberty and progress all over the world is taking a big stride forward.

SENATOR SHEARMAN is one of the Repealers who is convinced that the anti-trust plank in the national platform meant just what it said. His bill against trusts is a serious and intelligent attempt to make that promise good.

SAXON PEACE of Ohio was very fortunate in getting a vote taken on the senatorial just when it was. The "griff" has been busy decimating the ranks of the democracy in the legislature until they are no longer in the majority and all political legislation is at a standstill. Price was born lucky even if he is rich.

The Mississippi legislature has named a county in that state "Jeff Davis" and its county seat "Cleveland." This is hardly fair. It should have gone right on and made it "Grover Cleveland." Then our remote descendants wouldn't ever dream about the particular Cleveland that it was intended to represent in the namer of legislative enactment.

The revolutions made by Mr. Thorne in the Ohio Senatorial matter are very interesting. They show that certain Democratic members of the Legislature were not content with selling themselves once, but repeated the operation. It is still necessary to add that this places

Price in a position where he can not afford to remain silent, and yet does not dare to say anything.

The patents on the famous Singer sewing machine have all expired and any person or company desiring to do so can engage in their manufacture even to the extent of using the name. The United States court at Chicago has just rendered a decision to that effect. As this ends all royalties, it is natural to expect that sewing machines may be bought very cheaply in future.

The first bill introduced in the Iowa senate was a good one. It provides for the Australian ballot system in the elections of that state. While the senate is at work the deadlock in the house remains unbroken and the democratic ex-cursionists from Chicago who came to see the novel spectacle of the inauguration of a democratic governor at Des Moines are telegraphing home for funds and black bottles.

Mr. Thorne affirms that he paid one of the Ohio legislators \$6000 to work for him in the recent Senatorial contest, and that the fellow then deserted him by reason of a higher offer from Brice. Thus he showed himself to be a person totally destitute of honor and manhood. Mr. Shearman severely observes. That is to say, according to Mr. Thomas' code of morals, the line of conduct and manhood is drawn at a single step, and impunity attaches only when the offender takes a stride from a second part.

The election at Silver City, Mont., will get into the state courts pretty soon in the shape of a mandamus to compel the auditor to draw his warrant for the mileage and per diem of one of the republican members of the legislature from that county who holds the state certificate of election. On the decision of this suit will hang the issues that have so long agitated the new state and deadlocked the legislative and executive departments of the government.

SENATOR BUTLER inadvertently contradicts his theory of the fixed and complete antipathy of the Southern whites to the blacks by admitting that there is a reasonable basis for the prediction that within the next half century not a single full-blooded negro will be found in the United States. If it be true that the process of amalgamation is thus gradually modifying the situation, then certainly the two races in the South are more intimate terms with each other than the North has been led to believe.

WEST VIRGINIA's hold over governor, after enjoying a year of unusual increase of office, will soon have to vacate. The minority and majority of the committee on the recent have got in their reports, the legislature will organize without much friction, and then the vote will have to be politically taken to see who shall be the next governor. The recent was ordered by the democratic majority last winter, for the reason that the returning elector Goff the republican candidate. The two republicans on the committee will hold out to try that the recent elects Goff by 110 votes, but the probability is that the division will be made on party lines and Fleming be pulled through by main force and given the executive chair.

**The Supreme Court Now.**

W. E. Curtis' letter in Chicago News Justice Brewer as the junior member of the court, must sit at the bottom of the line, or on the extreme left of the chief justice. Next to him and one seat higher up is Justice Lamar. The new justice will be the youngest member of the court both in years and point of service. He is only fifty-two. The chief justice and Justice Garlan are fifty-seven. Justice Lamar is sixteen, five. Justice Blatchford is five years his senior. Justices Miller and Field are the same age, seventy-four, and Justice Bradley is the Nestor of the court, having lived seventy-seven years. All the members of the court who are seventy years old may retire and they would go on drawing their full pay until the day of their death, but they prefer their robes, even with the hard work which the possession of them entails.

"Give us rest!" cried a boat-blank, from the gallery of the Opera House, to a party who had been constantly coughing during the performance. "Use Dr. Bill's Cough Syrup" claimed in another store.

### Newspaper Laws.

A newspaper marked "sample copy" is sent free and no charge can be made for taking it out of the office.

Any person who receives or takes a newspaper from a post office, and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, or whether in his name or another's is held in law to be a subscriber and is responsible for the pay.

If subscribers pay in advance they are bound to give notice to the publisher at the end of the time if they do not wish a continuance taking it, otherwise the publisher is authorized to send it on and the subscriber is held responsible until an express notice with arrears are given.

If subscribers move to other places without notifying the publisher, and the papers are sent to their former direction, they are held responsible. The courts having decided that subscribers who refuse to take papers from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, it is prima facia evidence of fraud and may be dealt with in the criminal courts.

If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not. There can be no discontinuance until payment is made.

A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office and refuses to pay for it. Under this law the man who allows his subscription to run on for some time unpaid and then orders it discontinued or orders the postmaster to mark it refused or sends a postal card notifying the publisher, himself liable to arrest and fine, the same as for theft.

### Democratic Rascals.

That the voters of the United States acted wisely in retiring the late Democratic administration is becoming more and more evident. Evidences of uniting and lack of integrity in Democratic official circles is now coming to light. Since the 4th of last March the Republicans have been in possession of the books of the Department of the Interior, and the Democrats who had been keeping the accounts for four years are now out of office. Among the first discoveries made was evidence of shortage in the accounts of various receivers of local land offices throughout the West. These shortages are universal and so extensive as to lead to the belief that the

Democrat in office is very unreliable. About thirty of these Democratic receivers have gone wrong, and suit will be brought against each one to recover the monies unaccounted for. All of these officials are bound, and where they fail to settle the accounts found short their bondsmen will be sued. Five of these officials have been removed from office since the discovery of the shortages, and a number were changed during the summer and fall before the discovery was made. The fast R-reivers of this sort still in office will be removed at once. Those already removed upon the recommendation of inspectors detailed to inquire are W. H. Hutchins, Receiver of Public Money at Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred W. Smith, Receiver at Tucson, Ariz.; Sterling S. Smith, Receiver at Devils Lake, Dak.; Fenus T. Anderson, Receiver at Del. No. 6, Colo.; and Charles Spangler, Receiver at Topeka, Kan.

The shortage charged against Hutchins on the books of the Interior Department is about \$60,000. Mr. Hutchins was appointed to office by President Cleveland on March 12, 1886.

Fred W. Smith, the Arizona official removed seems to have been something of a "high flyer." He owes the Government of the United States \$25,000, and it is reported to the Department that he caught unsuspecting citizens of the Territory for \$23,000 more. He was appointed to office by President Cleveland on the 30th of August, 1886.

Sterling S. Smith, the Receiver at Devil's Lake, Dak., was in office nearly four years, having been appointed by President Cleveland July 26, 1886. His bond is \$125.

Francis T. Anderson, the Del. No. 6 Receiver, was also removed. His short account is \$1. He was appointed by President Cleveland April 6, 1888.

The Topeka (Kan.) Receiver, Chris Spangler, is reported short in his account to \$50,000. His successor was appointed a couple of weeks ago. Mr. W. Smith, Receiver at Tucson, Ariz.; Sterling S. Smith, Receiver at Devils Lake, Dak.; Fenus T. Anderson, Receiver at Del. No. 6, Colo.; and Charles Spangler, Receiver at Topeka, Kan.

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